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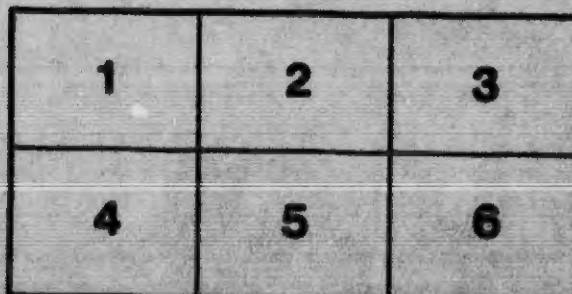
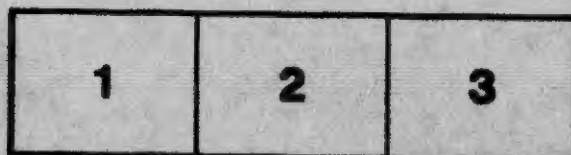
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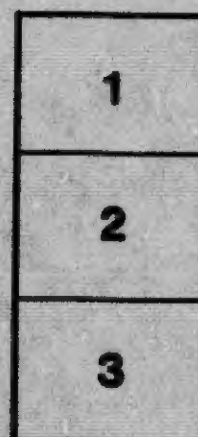
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Circular No. 3
March, 1913

THE CANADIAN PEACE CENTENARY ASSOCIATION

Pursuant to notice, the General Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association met in the Railway Committee room of the Senate at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th February, 1913.

The President, Sir Edmund Walker, occupied the chair and there were present:—

J. A. M. Aikins, Esq., K.C., M.P., Winnipeg.

The Hon. Senator Baird.

The Hon. S. Barker, M.P., Hamilton.

The Hon. Senator Belcourt, Ottawa.

E. B. Biggar, Esq., Toronto.

Gerald H. Brown, Esq., Ottawa.

George Burn, Esq., Ottawa.

The Reverend Albert Carman, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Toronto.

J. M. Courtney, Esq., C.M.G., I.S.O., Ottawa.

The Hon. Senator R. Dandurand, K.C., LL.D., Montreal.

The Hon. Chief Justice Davidson, D.C.L., LL.D.,
Montreal.

The Revd. C. S. Eby, D.D., Toronto.

J. S. Ewart, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Ottawa.

O. E. Fleming, Esq., K.C., Windsor, Ontario.

J. J. Foster, Esq., Fort Erie, Ontario.

William M. German, Esq., K.C., M.P., Welland, Ontario.

R. Gill, Esq., Ottawa.

The Most Revd. Charles Hamilton, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.,
Archbishop of Ottawa.

Colonel D. T. Irwin, C.M.G., Ottawa.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D.,
Ottawa.

The Hon. David Laird, Ottawa.
Travers Lewis, Esq., M.A., K.C., D.C.L., Ottawa.
The Revd. A. W. Mackay, B.D., Ottawa.
The Revd. R. P. Mackay, D.D., Toronto.
A. S. Mackenzie, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., President of Dal-
housie University, Halifax.
H. J. Morgan, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.
The Hon. G. H. Perley, M.P., Ottawa.
Elias Rogers, Esq., Toronto.
The Revd. F. G. Scott, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Quebec.
John W. Sifton, Esq., Ottawa.
and a number of others.

In addition to members of the General Committee there were present:—

Harry E. Brittain, Esq., Chairman of the Dominion and Overseas Committee of the British American Peace Centenary Committee; the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, K.C., B.C.L., D.C.L., Treasurer of the Province of Quebec; William H. Lynch, Esq., Notch, Stone County, Missouri.

The President on calling the meeting to order delivered a few remarks explanatory of the position of the affairs of the Association. The organization meeting had been held in June, 1912, he observed, and this was the first overt action taken since then; the delay had been due to several causes, among which was the absence in South Africa of the President of the British Committee, the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, it being deemed desirable to work in the closest harmony with that body. The interval had been utilized in the collecting of opinions with regard to the most fitting methods of commemorating the occasion. It now was time to take active measures to forward the objects of the Association, and an important feature of the agenda was the appointing of a small committee to go to New York, probably in April, for the purpose of conferring with delegations from the British and American Committees. He also noted with gratification the presence of Mr. Harry E. Brittain.

The minutes of the meeting of the 4th June, 1912, being available in printed form, were taken as read.

The Honorary Secretary read the following report of progress:—

The Association came into existence on 4th June, 1912. This is the first meeting of the General Committee then appointed. For a variety of reasons it was deemed desirable to confine the work of the Association during 1912 to preparatory operations, such as ascertaining the trend of opinion with respect to the methods of commemoration. In pursuance of this plan the Secretary in the course of the summer issued Circular Number 1, a statement of the formation and objects of the Association, and in January, 1913 issued Circular Number 2, a review of the suggestions put forward. These are now before the meeting; in addition, several suggestions have come to hand too late to be included in Circular Number 2.

It next seems desirable to state the progress made elsewhere. The Committee in Great Britain launched its campaign on 18th December, 1912, with a successful meeting at the Mansion House, the principal speaker being the distinguished President of the British Committee, Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, formerly Governor General of Canada. Great interest has been evinced in the United Kingdom in the movement. The proposals of the British Committee are: (1) the placing of a monument to George Washington in Westminster Abbey; (2) the purchase and maintenance of Sulgrave Manor, the original home of the Washington family, as a memorial place; (3) the establishment of sundry university lectureships of an appropriate character. For these purposes, it is at present estimated that a sum of from £50,000 to £60,000 will be required. It is proposed to raise this sum by public subscription.

In the United States the National Committee put before the public a very long list of suggestions, which included numerous physical monuments, a marine "peace parade" on the upper lakes, and other ceremonies. The disposition there seems to be to rely mainly upon governmental aid, and a bill is now before Congress which empowers the President to appoint a Commission of seven members to undertake the work of the commemoration, and appropriates \$100,000 for the preliminary expenses of the Commission. This bill has passed the Senate and so far as your Secretary knows is still before the House of Representatives.

In addition to this more or less official movement, the centennial is becoming of interest to numerous ministerial bodies, women's clubs and similar associations in the United States.

The city of Ghent, where the treaty was signed, is preparing to hold in 1914 a World's Exposition. On 8th January, 1915 there will be held there a replica of the banquet which marked the signing of the treaty in 1815.

It remains to observe that in Canada the interest in the occasion has not been confined to the Association. The Provincial

Administrations of Ontario and Quebec have made representations to the Government of Canada that an invitation be extended to His Majesty King George V. to visit Canada in this connection; a meeting between His Majesty and the President of the United States, at the centre of one of the bridges across the Niagara River, was mooted as a feature of the visit. A World's Fair at Toronto, peculiarly devoted to the arts of peace, also was proposed for 1914.

Various localities are taking an interest in the question of memorials. In addition to the several proposals relating to the Niagara frontier are proposals for the building of a driveway on the Detroit River near Sandwich and the preservation of Fort Malden near Amherstburg.

The press of Canada has given the project wide publicity. The Secretary has received from an agency nearly 500 clippings from Canadian newspapers drawing attention to the successive stages in the discussion of the subject. For the most part these have been in the form of news rather than of editorial comment.

The Honorary Secretary moved that the names of the following gentlemen be added to the General Committee:

J. G. Haslam, Esq., Regina, Saskatchewan.

John W. Sifton, Esq., Ottawa.

J. F. Smellie, Esq., Ottawa.

William Trant, Esq., J.P., Regina, Saskatchewan.

This was carried.

The Hon. Senator Belcourt, seconded by Travers Lewis, Esq., moved as follows:—

"That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to consider the question of the appointment of an Auxiliary Committee of women or, alternatively, the inclusion of women in the Executive Committee."

The inclusion of women in the Executive Committee was urged by the Revd. C. S. Eby, D.D., speaking on behalf of the Peace and Arbitration League of Toronto.

The Revd. F. G. Scott, seconded by J. A. M. Aikins, Esq., M.P., moved to amend the resolution by striking out all words after "An Auxiliary Committee of Women."

After a brief discussion the amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried.

J. M. Courtney, Esq., C.M.G., seconded by O. E. Fleming, Esq., moved the following resolution:—

"That the following be appointed a Committee with authority to meet the British and United States Committees to dis-

cuss with them the scope of the proposed Commemoration of the Hundred Years of Peace among the English-speaking peoples, and to report to the Executive Committee, who may add to their number:—

Sir Edmund Walker.

Sir Alexander Lacoste.

Travers Lewis, Esq.

C. F. Hamilton, Esq.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., seconded by Gerald H. Brown, Esq., moved:—

"That the Executive Committee be authorized to discuss with the British and American Committees the advisability of requesting the Governments of their respective countries to appoint members of a Commission to co-operate in the carrying out of the proposed Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace."

In presenting this Mr. King observed that in the last analysis any commemoration of the event to be successful and adequate must be conducted under the auspices of the Governments concerned. This was carried.

Colonel Irwin, seconded by R. Gill, Esq., moved:—

"That the following be an Executive Committee with power:

"1. To add to their number and to add members in the capacity of representatives of Provincial Governments.

"2. To form Committees to carry on executive work, the members of which may be selected from the Executive Committee or otherwise and to form Local Committees. The reports of such committees may be dealt with either by the Executive or the General Committee.

"3. To add members to the General Committee and to appoint additional officers to that Committee and any necessary officers to the Executive Committee.

The President.

The Hon. George H. Perley, M.P.

The Hon. Sir William Mulock, M.C., M.G., LL.D.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, K.C.

The Hon. Justice Brodeur, LL.D.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D.

Sir Alexander Lacoste, D.C.L.

The Hon. S. Barker, M.P.
The Hon. Senator Dandurand, K.C., LL.D.
Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Travers Lewis, Esq., M.A., K.C., D.C.L.
Lieut.-Col. H. C. Lowther, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., Military
Secretary to H.R.H. the Governor-General.
George Burn, Esq.
J. C. Walsh, Esq.
C. A. Magrath, Esq.
Elias Rogers, Esq.
The Honorary Secretary.

After an explanation by the President of the purposes of the proposed organization and a brief discussion thereon this was carried.

On the invitation of the President, Harry E. Brittain, Esq., addressed the Committee.

At the outset Mr. Brittain said that he had been charged by the President of the British Committee, the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, to convey to the Canadian Committee his best wishes. The work of the British Committee was now in full swing, and he could testify from his recent visit to New York that the American Committee was getting things well in hand. The scheme was so vast that a great amount of careful preliminary work would be required. He concluded by promising the cordial co-operation of the British Committee with that representing Canada.

Mr. Brittain was heartily applauded on concluding his observations.

On the invitation of the President the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie addressed the Committee. He had been asked to attend, he stated, by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labour, Quebec, as Mr. Taschereau, who was a member of the Committee, could not be in Ottawa on that date. Quebec, he assured the Committee, took a deep interest in and hoped for the success of the project. The Committee would have the heartiest sympathy and tangible support of the Province in making the commemoration a success worthy of the occasion.

Mr. Mackenzie's remarks were heartily applauded.

The Hon. G. H. Perley, seconded by Chief Justice Davidson, moved the following resolution:—

"That the General Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association desires to place upon record the deep sorrow felt by all its members at the untimely end of the gallant Captain Scott and his brave companions. It is the feeling of the Committee that the self-sacrifice and devotion exhibited in this quest of peaceful but none the less dangerous and arduous exploration will remain an heritage and inspiration, primarily to the English speaking nations, but also to the world at large. The deep sympathy of the members is hereby extended to the families of the brave men who have perished."

Chief Justice Davidson in seconding the resolution observed that Captain Scott had left the dependents of those who had perished as wards of England; he thought that they would be wards of the Empire.

Harry E. Brittain, Esq., supported the resolution, saying that Captain Scott and he had been personal friends.

The resolution carried.

On motion of President Mackenzie, the following resolution was passed:—

"The General Committee desires to place upon record its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely demise of one of its valued members, the late Vice-Chancellor Alexander Johnson, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., of McGill University. Dr. Johnson had borne a conspicuous and worthy part in the meeting at which the Association was formed, had evinced deep interest in its work and had made valuable suggestions, and was actually on his way to this meeting when death overtook him. He thus passed away while actually engaged in the work of the Association. The profound sympathy of the Association is expressed to the relatives whom he has left."

The President then announced that the time had come for the Committee to discuss the specific suggestions which had been published in Circular No. 2, and certain additional proposals which had come to hand since it had been printed.

Before general discussion began the Secretary read the following minute:—

The Secretary may be permitted to lay before the Committee a few observations on the several projects which have been put forward.

The problem admits of a preliminary division into the occurrences upon or near the centennial date, and the establishment of permanent memorials, whether of a tangible or intangible nature. It is a subject for consideration whether the commemoration should not partake of both features.

With regard to the actual celebration, it is to be observed that it seems an object of prime consideration that this should be as diffused and widespread as possible. The real object is to instil in the minds of the people at large an increased appreciation of the value of international good-will, and to attain this purpose the commemoration should reach the mass of the people in their homes—upon the farms and in the workshops. To do this effectually the people at large should not merely read newspaper accounts of great meetings which they cannot attend; exercises should be provided within their reach.

In this connection it is to be observed that the forefront of any worthy commemoration must be a feeling of devout thankfulness to Almighty God for His great mercy to us in that two great nations, with interests which often conflicted and with tempers which were not always placable, have nevertheless avoided war and sought peaceable solutions of their difficulties. This would indicate that one feature of the occasion should be the holding of thanksgiving services in all places of worship. By this means the celebration would be carried home to the great mass of the people and every person in the country within reach of a church could bear his part in the thanksgiving.

Associated with this is the suggestion, made in the United States by Senator Root and in Canada by Mr. Greenwood Brown, for five minutes of silence on the appointed day. This in many cases could be made part of a religious service.

In the next place, in pursuance of this idea the occasion seems to call for numerous local gatherings for the purpose of observing the occasion. These would vary in size with the place, and there would be ample scope for the services of churches, philanthropic societies, educational bodies, etc.

In addition it seems proper that there should be some one public ceremony which would represent the corporate action of the nation, as the smaller gatherings already mentioned would express the feelings of the individual citizen. This should in the highest degree be dignified and striking, worthy of the occasion, and calculated to arrest the public interest and remain in the popular memory. It conceivably might become an international joint celebration. This aspect must of course depend upon developments as yet in the future.

Turning now to the question of permanent memorials, it is submitted that the object to be kept in mind is the promotion of a permanent reasonableness in the national temper in dealing with international matters. The value of physical memorials in bringing a subject to mind and inspiring the proper emotions with regard to it is universally admitted. In addition, there is the consideration that as this is designed in an especial sense to be an educational occasion, need arises for an educational memorial. The action of the British Committee in resolving to found lectureships and the similar proposals put forward by the American Committee will occur to us, and add force to the suggestion put forward in Canada that some permanent educational work on Anglo-American relations should be established as part of the memorial.

Finally, it is greatly to be desired that the upshot of the whole episode of the commemoration may be the conclusion of some Treaty or similar International Agreement which would express in concrete form the improvement in temper common to both nations, and afford an engine for the perpetuation of the Peace which we are celebrating. This is a matter of the utmost delicacy, and obviously demands the most prudent and judicious consideration and handling. For the moment it probably must rank as an aspiration rather than a direct object.

To summarize, the occasion seems to demand:—

1. Widespread religious exercises, extending to every place of worship in the land.
2. Numerous local meetings in celebration of the centenary.
3. Some one gathering of an official and national nature.
4. Such physical monuments as may seem appropriate.
5. The establishment of a permanent lectureship or lectureships appropriate to the occasion.
6. The bearing in mind of the possibility of some Treaty which would afford an advance upon present international practice.

The Hon. Secretary also read additional communications as follows:—

From the Revd. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg:—

"I venture to make the following suggestion, that the Association approach the Government and ask—

- "1. That the Government of Canada should approach the Imperial Government with a proposal to mark the completion of a century of peace between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race by entering into negotiations for the establishment of a tribunal to which all questions of dispute

of whatever character that fail of settlement by the ordinary diplomatic methods should be submitted for final adjudication.

"It is true that the recent action of the United States Senate might discourage overtures from Great Britain, still under the impulse of this peace celebration better results might follow a new attempt and, further, an advance should be made on the position assumed by some that certain questions should be excluded from the scope of arbitration. I believe that the great body of Canadian sentiment would be wholly in favour of entrusting to that tribunal every sort of question, Mr. Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding.

"2. That the Government of Canada should be asked to make liberal financial provision for the inauguration of a series of Peace Conferences by various classes in the communities between Canada and the United States, between the United States and Great Britain and that these conferences should be carried even further and should be arranged between Great Britain and Germany and such other nations as might welcome the idea."

From Frank Cockshutt, Esq., Brantford:—

"It occurs to me that the celebration should be designed to embrace three leading aspects—National, International and Universal.

"First to give prominence to the National; encourage municipalities throughout the Country to adopt useful schemes of local improvements, such as parks, as memorials of the Peace Centenary.

"Second, International.—Erect very handsome monuments at suitable points, especially on the frontier, such as the proposed bridge across the Niagara River.

"Third, Universal.—Co-operate with the United States in organizing a great celebration to which representatives of all nations shall be invited, so as to emphasize the great doctrine of 'World Peace'."

The Revd. John Mackay, D.D., Vancouver, B.C., telegraphed strongly urging celebrating the centenary by an effort to secure joint action by Canada and the United States for World's Peace on the line of the "Peace Manifesto" published in the *Presbyterian* of 30th January, 1913. This Manifesto was read in part by the Secretary as follows:—

"We believe that the time has come in the history of Christian civilization when a serious inquiry should be made by the nations of the world as to the necessity of war. In order to secure this inquiry we suggest the following procedure to the Parliament of Canada now in session:—

"(1). That both parties unite in a declaration which will make it quite clear to all the world that while Great Britain should exhaust every possibility in order to avoid the awful catastrophe of a European war, yet should such a war result, Canada is ready to stand or fall with the Empire.

"(2). That the Parliament of Canada should approach the President and Congress of the United States, looking toward joint action in making overtures to the European nations, to call at once a council of their representatives to consider afresh their international relations. This council should proceed with an exhaustive investigation of the causes of the present situation, and should honestly and earnestly seek to find some method of adjusting international differences more in harmony with the spirit of modern civilization and recognising the fact that the ties that bind all peoples, into one world family are now so many and so intricate that no two nations can even prepare for war without seriously affecting all others. The refusal of any European nation to enter such a conference, being an unfriendly act, may be followed by economic penalties, such as the surtax on its commerce with the United States and Canada.

"(3). That it be arranged by the United States and Canada that as soon as an understanding has been arrived at between European powers, they will call a council representing the world's powers to establish a permanent court for the settlement of international disputes by reason and righteousness, and not by blind passion and brute force."

From the Board of Trade of Niagara Falls, Ontario:—

A resolution reciting the historical interest attaching to that city, drawing attention to the proposal that the commemoration of the century of peace take the form of a memorial bridge, and proceeding:—

"The Niagara Falls Board of Trade do hereby pray and petition that the Executive Committee of the One Hundred Years Peace Celebration do use its best efforts and work to the end that the location of the said Peace Bridge be fixed across the Gorge of the Niagara River just below the Great Cataracts, connecting the cities of Niagara Falls, Canada, and Niagara Falls, N.Y., U. S. A.

"That if the said Peace Bridge be located there it will be seen by hundreds of thousands of travellers who visit the Falls of Niagara, one of the great wonders of the world.

"That the object lesson of this Great Peace structure known as the 'First and Only' Peace Bridge in the world, will be best exemplified where the greatest number of peoples can see it. That it will proclaim to all nationalities who visit the Falls of Niagara the everlasting and enduring Peace of the great English speaking nations. That the language of that greatest of English Novelists, Charles Dickens, whose Centenary is being celebrated this year, is most appropriate to this Memorial when he uttered these words while gazing on the Great Cataracts of Niagara:—

"Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing, the first effect and the enduring one—instant and lasting—was Peace."

From E. B. Biggar, Esq., Toronto:—

"As a commemoration of the Hundred Years of Peace, I would suggest the revival of the co-operative plan of fisheries protection on the Great Lakes to which Canada gave consent two or three years ago but which was not implemented by the United States Government. This service could be carried on under an international flag emblematic of the unity of nations, and having a device symbolic of amity which would be adopted on the salt water by other nations wherever they wished to co-operate in a work of common benefit such, for instance, as the rescue of life at sea. This would correspond to the Red Cross service which are now recognized and respected by almost all civilized countries. This international symbolic flag would be adopted by the lifeboat and rescue services now in operation on the Great Lakes at the same time that it would be adopted in the fisheries protection work in which both countries have an identical interest.

"Another suggestion, for the germ of which I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Henry Lynch, a friend of this movement, is that the Century of Peace might be marked by the creation, by each government, of a Department of International Relations, one of whose functions would be the dissemination of information concerning movements of a world-wide character, or that affect the common friendly interests of civilized States, whether these interests relate to their economic, social or political welfare. Fifty years ago a Department of Labour would have been considered a freak of legislation; now it is a governmental function of recognized usefulness; and within the past twenty years international organizations of a world-wide scope have come into existence with astonishing rapidity and increasing influence on the accord of modern nations. Among these may

be mentioned the Interparliamentary Union, the Universal Races Congress, the International Law Association, International Arbitration League, International Peace Bureau, and many other movements.

"Through such a department, the public could be kept informed of these new movements which are profoundly influencing the mutual welfare of nearly all civilized countries, but concerning which there is as yet no organized channel of communication. These new needs are all ready for pressing themselves upon modern governments and are provided in various tentative ways—such, for instance, as the work of the International Agricultural Institute, the Canadian collaboration with which is now organized with efficiency by Mr. T. K. Doherty, of our Department of Agriculture, but these international services await co-ordination, and Canada and the United States may well lead the world in providing for this organisation. This will not interfere with, as it would not duplicate, the work of the present Department of External Affairs in the scheme of Canadian administration."

From the Rev. A. Cameron Mackintosh, Chairman, and J. W. Hamilton, Esq., Secretary of the Fort Erie Executive Committee of the "County Peace Committee" of the County of Welland:—

A resolution setting forth the composition and objects of the Committee, and proceeding:—

"In consultation with leading men both in Canada and in the United States, we desire to recommend to your Committee and to the International Committees through you that one of the Monuments to be erected in commemoration of this great event, should be a Bridge spanning the Niagara River, between the City of Buffalo and the Village of Fort Erie. We beg to submit this form of a monument at this particular place the following reasons; viz.:

"1. A Bridge would form an avenue of expression, which would be not only ornamental, but lasting and useful, forming a means of intercommunication between the two great Nations at this point.

"2. It would not interfere with any invested funds of corporations or individuals.

"3. Fort Erie and Buffalo were the scenes of a number of battles during the War of 1812."

The Committee then took up seriatim the several headings of the Secretary's minute.

The proposals relating to the widespread nature of the celebration and the desirability of its including religious

exercises were approved. In this connection the Revd. C. S. Eby, D.D., said that the Peace and Arbitration Society of Toronto had made a similar recommendation, coupling with it the suggestion that a brief form of thanksgiving and prayer be prepared and published, to serve as a basis of thought during the proposed five minutes of silence.

In connection with the proposed five minutes of silence it was made clear that the Committee felt that this should be upon a week day.

The proposals relating to local celebrations were approved. The Revd. C. S. Eby, D.D., on behalf of the Peace and Arbitration Society of Toronto, suggested that these local meetings should include in their scope all schools and colleges.

The observations of the minute as to a national and corporate celebration were approved.

The subject of physical monuments was next taken up. Senator Dandurand urged that the Provincial Administrations be brought into action. The Province of Ontario would be specially interested in any celebration on the Niagara frontier. The Province of Quebec had its own frontier, which had played some part in the War of 1812, and there was pending a proposal to build an international highway, to be termed the King Edward Road, from Montreal to New York. He was of opinion that it would be possible to obtain from the Provincial Government of Quebec a subscription for a "Peace Archway" spanning this road at the point where it crossed the border. The Federal Government might be asked to contribute, and doubtless the Americans would do their share.

Colonel Irwin suggested that the United States Government be asked to neutralize Goat Island, above Niagara Falls. If that were done a "Temple of Peace" could be erected on it, to serve as the home of International Courts of Arbitration.

O. E. Fleming, Esq., K.C., stated that in discussions which had taken place on the subject between prominent citizens of Detroit and Windsor it had been proposed that one of the islands in the Detroit River be acquired and presented to the Province of Ontario and the State of Michigan jointly as an International Park. He was of opinion that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining subscriptions for this purpose.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C. P. G., suggested the provision of a standard memorial tablet which could be affixed to all peace monuments. In a communication subsequently handed in Mr. King defined this proposal in the following terms:—

"The specific form of memorial which I suggested was a tablet which would set forth in brief outline the occasion upon which, and the means by which international differences between Great Britain and the United States have been settled and peace preserved over a period of 100 years by an appeal to reason rather than by the resort of force of arms. Such an outline would include mention of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 limiting the armaments upon the Great Lakes, the settlement of the Maine and Oregon Boundary Disputes by arbitration, the Geneva Award, the settlement of the Behring Sea, the Alaskan Boundary and Atlantic Fisheries Disputes and the several international Commissions which have been appointed for adjusting possible future differences respecting waterways, boundaries, etc. Such a tablet would be a hundred years record of conference, conciliation, and arbitration between the greatest Empire and the greatest Republic in the world, and would, I believe do more to insure the perpetuation of these methods of settling international differences, than any other form of memorial which might be conceived. Historically it would be a sort of charter of one hundred years of international peace.

"Identical tablets might be erected on the same day in a suitable place in Westminster, the Congressional Buildings at Washington, and the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, or they might be placed in the Universities of England, United States and Canada. Copies of them would find their way into the histories and text-books of all three countries, and should it be decided to erect any other form of permanent memorial, such for example as an International Bridge or Temple of Peace, such a tablet could be given in connection with any of these an appropriate place."

The Revd. R. P. Mackay, D.D., drew attention to the action of Argentina and Chili some years ago in marking an agreement to lessen their armaments by erecting on the Andes a statue of the Prince of Peace.

J. A. M. Aikins, Esq., M.P., drew attention to the claims of Western Canada to a part in the commemoration. The West had not been in existence a century ago and could not claim historical sites associated with the War of 1812, but

monuments of an educational nature would be of the greatest value in inducing in the Western people an appreciation of Canadian history.

The Revd. F. G. Scott put his suggestion in the form of a motion as follows:—

“That inasmuch as it is hoped that the coming celebration of the hundred years of peace among the English speaking peoples will have a world-wide influence in promoting the cause of peace, and inasmuch as a large proportion of our population is French by birth and language and inasmuch as France also was engaged in war with England a century ago, that France also be asked to join sympathetically in the Peace Celebration.”

In supporting this Canon Scott suggested the erection at Quebec of a monument of triangular design, with messages of peace from the King, the President of France and the President of the United States respectively.

After a brief discussion it was suggested by the Hon. G. H. Perley that as such a monument would have to be undertaken by joint action of the countries interested, consideration of it should be recommended to the joint Committees. To this Canon Scott acceded.

W. M. German, Esq., M.P. adverted to the claims of Niagara Falls and Fort Erie to the projected Peace Memorial Bridge and urged the advantages to be derived from the construction of a bridge and the desirability of building such a structure at Fort Erie, which had peculiarly interesting historic associations.

In closing the discussion on this aspect of the commemoration the President, Sir Edmund Walker, expressed warm approval of the proposal put forward by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G. These tablets, he added, could be erected in every university in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. He echoed the remark made by one of the members of the Committee that the object to be aimed at in erecting monuments should be the cultivation of the appropriate sentiment rather than the achievement of some work of utility. In this connection he applauded Mr. J. A. M. Aikins' contribution to the discussion. The Dominion Government, he was confident, would help in marking a series of historic sites in Canada.

The subject of memorials of an educational character was next discussed.

Senator Dandurand urged that an annual Peace Day be observed in the schools and the pupils be addressed on the subject of peace.

President Mackenzie of Dalhousie University drew attention to the fact that that institution of learning owes its origin to an incident of the War of 1812, and promised its hearty co-operation in the educational work of the commemoration.

Senator Belcourt suggested the establishment of a permanent bureau devoted to the dissemination of literature in advocacy of peace. This literature, he said, should be of a popular character.

The Revd. C. S. Eby, D.D., proposed that in addition to university lectureships others be established of a more popular character, and that prizes be offered for essays by students and pupils at colleges and schools.

The Revd. R. P. Mackay, D.D., drew attention to the advantages offered for an international educational movement of the sort projected by the Missionary Educational Movement. In particular he described the activity of this body in preparing text-books on countries which are the field of missionary effort, and the very large number of young people who study these text-books. Being president of this side of the movement, he was in a position to undertake that if a suitable text-book on the subject under discussion were prepared it would be accepted and studied.

Harry E. Brittain, Esq., supplemented this statement by informing the Committee that arrangements were in hand between the British and American Committees with a view to the writing of an impartial history of Anglo-American relations. The writing of this book had been committed to Professor Dunning of Columbia University, and Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, had consented to write the preface. It was proposed to use this as a text-book in the United States. In Great Britain a fund was being raised to endow lectureships of a perambulating nature; British professors would lecture in American Universities and American and Canadian professors in British Universities, and the lectures would be printed.

The observations in the Secretary's minute with regard to the aspirations for a Treaty were approved.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., then moved:—

"That the suggestions put forward prior to and at the meeting and the Secretary's minute thereon be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration."

This was carried.

The Revd. Albert Carman, D.D., reverted for a moment to the nature of the duties confided to the Executive Committee, asking to what extent that body would have the power of deciding as to the course to be followed.

The President explained that, speaking generally, the Executive Committee would have the power of directing the operations of the Association, though occasions might arise when the General Committee would be summoned to consult upon the policy of the Association.

The proceedings then terminated.

